Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

" The powers granted under the Consiitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5. **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, JULY 4, 1845.** **NUMBER 216.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county.
June 20. 14--te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1842. 202., te

☞ We are authorized to anuounce Maj. ROBERT W. FOARD, a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Cabarrus county, at the next August Election.
May 30, 1845. 211-te

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;
A general assortment of
Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES, EMBRACING
French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign
WINES.
All warranted to be of the choicest qualities,
Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,
Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.
Extra Pick Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.
All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.
Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-f

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.
THOMAS TROTTER.
March 28, 1845. 202 f

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.
As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.
March 28, 1845 202 f

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment o plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap
Orders for printing
Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,
Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.
Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

Proposals,

WILL be received by the undersigned, until the 8th day of August, 1845, for building a

COURT-HOUSE, JAIL,

and enclosing the PUBLIC SQUARE, at Newton, Catawba County, N. C.

The Court House is to be of Brick, rough casted with cement, except the basement, which, or a part of which, is to be of Granite; its size is to be 40 feet by 60 feet.

The plans and specifications for the work are deposited at Newton, and can be seen at any time by any person desirous of bidding for the contract; and therefore a minute detail is unnccessary.

The work is to be finished within 18 months from the time of making the contract, contractors required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work. The Commissioners are directed by order of the County Court to give the contract to the lowest bidder, or otherwise in their sound discretion, and may from time to time examine the work and direct its execution.

The Proposals will be opened on the day above named, (the day after the Election,) and persons desirous of bidding are requested to make their bids in writing, and direct them sealed, endorsed "Proposals" to

JNO. H. WHEELER,
BURTON CRAIGE,
AND'W. H. SHUFORD,
HENRY WHITNER,
H. W. ROBINSON. } Commissioners.

Newton, Catawba Co., 10th June, 1845. 14-t8a.

The Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Watchman will copy the above until the 8th of August, 1845, and forward their accounts to the Commissioners.

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Spring & Summer

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash*, sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.
Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

NEW GOODS!

Bargains! Bargains!

Come and Buy!!

R G. ALLISON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT DAVIDSON'S CORNER,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Selected by himself in the northern cities, and consisting, in part, of blue, black and green CLOTHS;

Black and fancy CASSIMERES; CASSINETS, plain and diamond; Bombazines and Bashnaretts; Gambroons, Drab-de'ete, Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN

Lawns, Muslin, Balzorines, Poplins, Plaid Saisans, Plaid Barage, Florence Mattassee, Gingham and lace Lawns, a new article, striped and watered Silk; swiss, book, barred and PLAIN MUSLIN;

Jaconets and Cambrics; chameleon SILKS of every variety of style; black Gros de Swiss; black Gros d' Rhine; cardinal Lace; dress Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fillets, Ribbons, &c.

HATS AND BONNETS;

A splendid assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which, for the cash, will be sold extremely low.

China, Glass, and Queensware;

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY

BOOTS AND SHOES:

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, BRIDLE MOUNTINGS, DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES And many other articles too numerous and tedious to mention, all of which I will sell as low, *for the cash*, as he who sells lowest, be he who he may, and as much lower as I can afford. Call and see my stock.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.
Charlotte, April 25, 1845. 6-2m

POLITICS.

REMARKS OF MR. JEFFREYS OF FRANKLIN,

In the Senate of North Carolina, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1844, and Jan. 1, 1845, on the Resolutions of Mr. FRANCIS of Haywood, &c. calling on the General Government for the Fourth Instalment.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am reluctant to obtrude myself on the time and patience of the Senate; but, sir, as one of the people's representatives on this floor, I cannot be insensible to the fact that I have a duty to perform here; and, if I were to remain in my seat and cast a silent vote upon a question of so much importance and magnitude as the one now under consideration by the Senate, I could not, in good faith, hold myself excusable before my constituents in so doing. I feel that I owe it to myself, and those I represent, to make to the Senate and to the country a concise statement of the reasons which will influence my action, on the Resolutions submitted by the Senator from Haywood (Mr. Francis.)

I have deliberated on this subject most anxiously—anxiously, Mr. Speaker, because I am exceedingly desirous to relieve the public Treasury from the extraordinary embarrassment under which it now labors; I have viewed this matter in every light which the limited time and means of investigation I have had would enable me to do, and I am constrained to arrive at the conclusion, that the policy indicated by the resolution on your table is not the true democratic policy, and therefore ought not to prevail. I am prepared to give my cordial and sincere support to any wise and patriotic measure which Senators may devise for the relief of the Public Treasury; but I am not prepared to give my sanction to this plan, because I believe it to be neither wise nor patriotic, but on the contrary palpably and strikingly deficient in each—absurd, dangerous in the extreme, full of doubt and uncertainty, and pre-eminently hazardous—a plan which involves a gross and wanton sacrifice of the fundamental principles of our government, and an unnecessary augmentation of the already overgrown burdens of the people of this great and growing country.

I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that this surplus fund, as gentlemen are pleased to denominate it, (though I am at a total loss to conceive by what process of reasoning the existence of such a fund is demonstrated,) constitutes a dazzling prize in the estimation of *some persons;* and I am likewise aware that there are many who pursue it with avidity. But, sir, I am not of that number; it has no charms for my eye. I am blind to the allurements and deaf to the calls, which would tempt me into a desertion of those high and holy principles of political action which I have deliberately adopted which I believe to be the genuine principles of my country and my country's liberty, and by which I am prepared to stand through good and through evil report.

The proceeds of the sales of the public domain, and the moneys arising from duties on imports, were designed by the fathers of our Government to go into the national Treasury to be used by Congress, for the support of the General Government, in providing for the common defence and in promoting the general welfare. There, I, for one, am disposed to leave it. I would not see this fund diverted from the accomplishment of purposes so noble, extensive, and lastingly beneficial in their consequences, to be profusely squandered in largesses and benefactions to the States. Rather than see one cent of the national revenue taken from the National Treasury for State concernment to pay the debts of an insolvent corporation, assumed in contravention of the *people's will*—I would see the whole 9½ millions cast into the bottomless abyss whence it came never to be regurgitated.

Establish this distribution system, make it the permanent policy of the country—and what will be the inevitable ultimate effect? What, but a total destruction of State rights, a gradual absorption of State sovereignty, and the consolidation of all power in the hands of the General Government? Thus accomplishing, by indirection, what the old federal party and the present self-styled whig party so long and so zealously labored, but in vain, directly to perform.

This resolution to *request* (not instruct, a word greatly to be preferred) the Senators and representatives in Congress from this State to use their utmost exertions to obtain the passage of an Act of Congress for the speedy payment of the fourth Instalment, is preceded by a long and labored preamble, setting forth the facts, that in June, 1836, Congress passed an Act to regulate the deposites of the public money, pursuant to the provisions of which Act three instalments of the Surplus Revenue were deposited with the States; that the payment of the remaining fourth instalment was postponed, and has never yet been paid; that the public Treasurer of this State has borrowed of the Literary and Internal Improvement funds the sum of $70,954 97 during the past fiscal year, in order to meet demands made on the Treasury of the State; and also, that the further sum of $250,660 00 must be provided before the meeting of the next General Assembly, in order to meet liabilities beyond the usual expenditures for State purposes; that it appears by the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, at their present session, that there will be in the Treasury of the U. S. at the end of the present fiscal year a surplus, beyond the current demands, of more than seven millions of dollars; and, consequently, it appears that the necessities of the Government of the United States do not require a further postponement of the deposite of the said 4th instalment, the *immediate payment of which is necessary so far as this State is concerned, to meet extraordinary demands upon her Revenue without recourse to additional Taxes upon her people.*

Thus it is formally set forth, heralded to the world, that the Treasury of North Carolina is exhausted, drained of its funds, and without the means to meet its ordinary liabilities! And this is the astounding admission of a prominent whig member of this whig Assembly, as to the financial condition of a State which, but a few years since, enjoyed the proud and enviable distinction of not finding her name on the list of indebted States—of a State whose credit was never doubted, whose unsullied purity was never reproached, and whose integrity and good faith is as firm and immoveable as the granite pillars of this noble edifice; of a state which bore herself proudly throughout the monetary storm of 1837, and which emerged from that storm unscathed, without spot or blemish, having maintained her faith and credit free from the foul and polluting touch of repudiation. This State, now, when these clouds of ruin and distress are gradually disappearing and the sun of prosperity is once more beginning to dawn upon the land, finds herself crippled in her resources, her revenue inadequate to the demands made upon it, and her Treasury bankrupt. What is the cause of this deplorable state of things? Who is responsible for it? Under what auspices was it brought about? These are the inquiries to which faithful Representatives of the people should address themselves. Nine years ago North Carolina was free from debt, independent of every liability, and her citizens prosperous and contented. But a disastrous change has been wrought. The council fires of Democracy, which once burned so brightly upon the altar of her legislation, have been extinguished by the turbid waters of Federalism. Now, she owes her millions—and this debt is the bitter fruit of modern Whig legislation.

But, Mr. Speaker, I shall be told that something more than a simple declaration is required to establish this charge. I admit it, and will proceed to advance the proof. The highest functionary known to our laws has pointed you to the cause of this lamentable deficit in the Public Treasury; though I must confess his intimations are rather remote, a little more restringent than I could desire. But, sir, what says another functionary, whose peculiar province it is to speak on this subject? I mean the public Treasurer, that able, faithful, efficient, and energetic public servant, than whom North Carolina has seldom if ever had a better—who but a few days since fell a victim to the cruel and remorseless spirit of proscription; guillotined for opinions' sake, for daring to exercise the prerogative of a free citizen; in order to make room to reward some hungry Whig office-seeker. What does he say is the cause of this extraordinary depletion? Why, sir, like a fearless public servant that would protect the people's rights regardless of consequences, he tells you plainly and unequivocally that this heavy drain upon the public Treasury proceeds from the State's connection with the rail roads. Hear him—Treasurer's Report, page 16, we have the following exhibit:

"The chief embarrassments which immediately press the Treasury, as you are advised in the Message of the Governor, arise from her connexion with the Rail Roads. The foregoing report will show that I have already paid

For the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, as principal . . 50,000 dollars of it by the Literary Board.	$100,000 00
For the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, interest	90.374 00
	$190 374 00
There will fall due, on the 1st day of January next for the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road . .	50,000 00
For the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road (principal)	30,000 00
Same, as interest	23,565 00
	$103,565 00
And in the course of the current years, before the next Assembly can convene, the above sum . . . . must be raised; and also	$103,565 00
For the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, interest 1st of July, '45 . .	22.665 00
Same, interest 1st January, '46 . .	22,665 00
Same, principal	30,000 00
Same, interest July, '46. about . .	21,765 00
For the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road January, '46 . .	50.000 00
	$250,660 00
Add to this amount due Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, if desirable to be replaced . .	70,954 97
Making the sum total	$321.614 97

The facts and figures are stated, the ways and means are with you."

Thus it appears that the public Treasurer has already paid for the Wilmington Road by way of principal, $100,000 dollars; and for the Gaston Road, by way of interest, $90.374 00. In order to do this he has been compelled to borrow of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards the sum of $70,954 97. And the present General Assembly is called upon to provide for the payment of the further sum of $250,660—$103,565 of which falls due the 1st day of January, 1845.

Here then, Mr. Speaker, we have the cause of this exhaustion of the people's money—the State's connexion with insolvent Rail Road Corporations; and the present deficit, in round numbers 321,000 dollars, for the payment of which this General Assembly is called upon to make provision.

But, Mr. Speaker, the State's indebtedness does not stop here—a little patient investigation will show her liability, all told, to be 1,710,374 dollars. This sum is made up of the following items:

Item 1st, Principal money, of the 1st loan to Raleigh and Gaston Road under the act of '38 . . .	$500,000
" 2nd, Interest on the same to the time of maturity in 1860 . .	480,000
" 3rd, Principal money of 2d loan to Raleigh and Gaston Road under the act of 1840 . . .	300,000
" 4th, Interest on the same up to the time of final liquidation. January 1st, 1855 . . .	90,000
" 5th, Amount already paid as per Treasurer's report . . .	90,374
" 6th, Balance of principal due on the loan to Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road by act of 1840	250,000
	$1,710,374

Having presented the evil, the source whence it proceeds, and its extent—I come now to inquire, Upon whom devolves the responsibility of having incurred this debt? I have already asserted that it had its origin with the Whig party, that it is of federal paternity. Is the proof demanded? Then I point to the Journal, of the Legislature of 1838-'39 and of 1840-'41, where it may be seen who voted for this unfortunate union, for a loan of the credit of North Carolina to insolvent corporations.

The loan of 1838, to the Gaston road, of 500,000 dollars, constitutes the first step in this fatal policy of connecting the State with companies. The vote upon the passage of the act stood thus. (See Senate Journals, page 181.)

Yeas.—(whigs)—Messrs. Albright, Biddle, Carson, Cherry, Davidson, Dockery, Foy, of Carteret and Jones, Franklin, Holt, Melchor, Morehead, Moore, Moody, Montgomery, Myers, Reding, Ribelin, Shepard, Speed, Spruill, Taylor, and Williams of Beaufort—22. (Democrats)—Messrs. Baker, Bunting, Fox, Hawkins, Henry, Hill, Rabun, and Whitaker—8.

Nays.—(Democrats)—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Cooper, Edwards, Ethridge, Exum, Foy, of Onslow, Houlder, Kerr, Melvin, McDiarmid, Reid, Reinhardt, Williams, of Person, and Wilson—15. [Whigs]—Messrs. Harper, Moye, and Sharpe—3. [Commons, page 527.]

Yeas. [Whigs]—Messrs. B. S. Beall, Bedford, E. S. Bell, Blalock, Boyden, Brittain, Brummell, J. P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, Covington, Crawford, Doak, Dunlap, E. J. Erwin, Gilliam, Guthrie, Harris, Hill, H. C. Jones, Keener, Lindsey, Matthews, Mills, McLaughlin, McLaurin, Oglesby, Patton, Peden, Pemberton, Petty, Puryear, Procter, Rayner, Robards, Rush, D. Thomas, Waddell, Winston, and Young—40. [Democrats]—Messrs. Chambers, Hester, Hoke, Howerton, Mangum, Massey, McNeil, Nye, Orr, Rand, Reid, Stafford, Trollinger, and W. P. Williams—14.

Nays. [Democrats]—Messrs. Amis, Barksdale, Baker, Barnes, J. Blunt, Boger, Braswell, Brogden, Bryan, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Daniel, Eaton, C. Erwin, Gwyon, Holland, Hollingsworth, Jarman, R. Jones, Killian, Larkins, J. T. Miller, Munday, J. R. Rayner, Roebuck, Sims, Stallings, Stockard, Sullivan, Taylor, Tomlinson, Walker, Whitaker, Wilcox, and Williams—35. [Whigs]—Messrs. W. A. Blount, Bond, Ellington, Faison, Farrow, Foreman, Gorham, Guyther, Huggins, Hyman, W. J. T. Miller, E. P. Miller, McClesse, G. Thomas, Underwood, Wadsworth, and Williams—17.

This loan or guarantee by the General Assembly of 1838, was made upon condition that the company should execute a mortgage upon all their real and personal estate, and a pledge of their profits; and also that the full amount of the shares respectfully held by them, should be pledged to indemnify the State against loss in every possible contingency. These conditions were complied with in part only. The mortgage and pledge were executed; but no record was made of the proceedings taken for binding the individual property of the share-holders. This fatal blunder was made known to the Legislature of 1840—and, strange to tell, used as an argument in favor of a loan of 300,000 dollars more!

The common sense of this transaction seems to be this: The Legislature of 1838 entered into a contract with a corporation; the State executed her part of the contract in good faith, the corporation in part only—evading the most important obligation, that of subjecting their private property. Under this state of things the Legislature of 1840 assembled. This fraud upon the State was detected, and the Legislature informed that for 300,000 dollars more the defect should be cured and the State fully indemnified. The Whig Assembly of 1840 confided in these representations—and the result was the passage of the act of 1840, by the following vote. (See Journals of the Senate, page 295.)

Yeas (Whigs)—Messrs. Albright, Bond, Bynum, Clingman, Dockery, Gaither, Hellen, Melchor, Morehead, Moore, Montogomery, Parks, Ribelin, Selby, Shepard, Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth—21. (Democrats) Messrs. Edwards, and Hawkins—2.

Nays. (Democrats)—Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Ethridge, Hill, Houlder, Kerr, Larkins, Melvin, McDiarmid, Orr, Pasteur, Pollock, Reid, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Wiliams, and Wilson—18, (Whigs)—Messrs. Faison, and Moye—2 [Commons, page 717.]

Yeas [Whigs]—Messrs. Barringer, Boyden, Brannock, Brower, Brummell, Bryan, Burns, J. P. Caldwell, Clegg, J. W. Covington, J. M. Covington Doak, Farrow, Fleming, Franklin, J. R. Gilliam, D. A. Graham, J. Garham, Grady, Gray, Guthaie, Hill, Jefferson, H. C. Jones, Keener, Mendenhall, E. P. Miller, Mills, Murchison, McCleese, McClanehan, McLaughlin, McLaurin, McMillan, Paine, Patton, Procter, Poindexter, Robards, Siler, L. Thompson, Whitehurst, J. O. K. Williams, Morris, F. Williams—46. [Democrats]—Messrs. Chambers, Eaton of Warren, Howerton, C. Jones, Rand, Mangum, and Massey—7.

Nays. [Democrats]—Messrs. Baker, Bannerman, J. Barnes, Boyd, Boyden, Cardwell, Dickson, Ennett, Graves, Herring, J. B. Jones, R. Jones, Kerr, Killian, I. W. Lane, J. T. Miller, Monday, Monroe, Patterson, Powell Regan, Reid, Stallings, F. Taylor, Tomlinson, L. Walker, J. Walker and Ziglar—28. [Whigs] Messrs. Adams, Allen, Foreman, Gee, Guyther, Huggins, Hyman, Jacobs, Joyner, Pope, Russell, Smith, J. P. Taylor, and Wadsworth—14.

This same whig Assembly endorsed the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road for 300,000 dollars, by a party vote. (See Journals of the Senate page 194.) 23 voted in the affirmative—22 Whigs, 1 Democrat; 19 in the negative—16 Democrats, 3 Whigs. (Commons, page 549.) 55 voted in the affirmative—51 Whigs, 4 Democrats; 50 in the negative—34 Democrats, 16 Whigs.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, have I shown, from the Records, that this Rail Road debt of 1,710,000 dollars is the result of reckless and injudicious whig Legislation—a system of Legislation which has brought upon the public Treasury a degree of embarrassment unparalleled in the financial operation of N. Carolina.

It remains for me to consider what measure of relief has been offered by the dominant party here. It is now near the close of the session, and I have neither seen nor heard of but one project—and that comes ostensibly from the Senator from Haywood

—doubtless having received, however, the solemn sanction of a *modern whig caucus*. This project does not propose to use the funds of the Boards of Literature and Internal Improvement; nor to borrow, nor to increase the taxes—either of these modes of relief, it is fair to presume, were considered too odious. But it does point out a mode of relief, one that is as old as the Pyramids of Egypt, the resort of the indolent man the world over—it is, Mr. Speaker, to *beg* the money with which to pay our debts! The Senator's project proposes to put this General Assembly in the humiliating attitude, of a beggar—to send this sovereign State to the General Government, to bow at the footstool thereof, and humbly petition Congress for a small portion of Treasury *pap* with which to resuscitate the exhausted energies of our Treasury. Mr Speaker, I hold the sovereignty and independence of my native State above all price. No power on earth can extort from me the sanction of a measure which I believe to be fraught with such fearful consequences.

Are we, by the passage of this preamble and resolutions, virtually to admit that North Carolina is unable to meet her engagements? that maladministration has not only made bankrupt the Treasury, but the people too, and, therefore, must call upon the Federal Government for aid? Is this the goal to which *modern whig* principles lead? Is this the policy which is to characterize the conduct of the illustrious Old North? Put the question directly to the people—shall we, mendicant like, supplicate Congress to assume our debts? and what would be the response? One indignant *no!* would leap from the tongues of fifty thousand freemen.

But it is said this 4th instalment belongs to the States. Let us briefly consider the history of the deposite act. This was passed during the administration of President Jackson, and it is well known to the Senate and to the country that the paramount object of that law, so far at least as a deposite with the States was concerned, was to expend or get rid of a large and inconvenient surplus which had accumulated in the National Treasury. It was admitted by all that this accumulation was a great and alarming evil. The funds had been deposited in the banks of the several States, was used as a banking capital, and served to swell the dividends of Stockholders; stimulated the mad spirit of overbanking, over-trading, and of wild and excessive speculation, which then raged over the land. Congress was not insensible to its tendency to excite and encourage extravagant appropriations, and lavish expenditure of the public money. This surplus was likewise the fruitful theme of Whig denunciation in connexion with Executive patronage. It was an evil that demanded a cure. It pressed with disastrous weight upon the great interests of the country. The avowed object of all, was to remove it—to make some permanent disposition of it, until the exigences of the nation demanded its use. That object has been fully and entirely accomplished. The deposite of the three first instalments was made, and the remaining fourth postponed, for the obvious reason, that the three first had exhausted the Treasury. When the surplus ceased, the reason of the law ceased. And Congress was reduced to the necessity of discontinuing the deposite law, or of borrowing the money to fulfil its promises. It wisely chose the first of these, that of repealing or postponing the further operation of the law. It was no gift, no gratuity, but a sheer deposite, so expressed in the plain words of the act, so understood by Congress and the States receiving it on deposite. This is evidenced by a report of the Committee on the Surplus Revenue made to the Legislature of 1837 by Mr Graham, Governor elect. In that report the Committee say this fund "is a *talent* committed to the Legislature, for the proper use of which its members will be justly held accountable to their constituents and country; unless in their hands it shall be made productive of great and lasting benefits to the State." But now, sir, we hear a different doctrine proclaimed. What was intended to be a deposite, is construed into a grant, and the act viewed in the light of a contract. The payment of the fourth instalment is claimed on the ground that the States have a vested right thereto And it is alleged that the General Government has given a pledge which must be redeemed, and that it now has the means to do so.

But, Mr. Speaker, what says the President on that subject? Does his statement warrant the proceedings, or hold out any inducement to the passage of this preamble and resolutions? No sir, no! What the president does say is this:

"The greatly improved condition of the Treasury affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes, to a large amount, has passed away; and, after the payment of upwards of $7.000.000 on account of the interest and in redemption of more than $5.000.000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of $2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of $7.000.000 over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year."

The President does inform us that there will be a surplus at the end of the present fiscal year of more than $7.000.000 of dollars, but at the same time, in another part of his message takes great care to recommend the establishment of a sinking fund for the redemption of the National debt. But it is not to the Message of the President that we should look for a full extent of the National finances; we should look rather to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, where it will be seen that the balance of the National debt, after deducting the payments alluded to by the President in the extract just read, will be upwards of $19.000.000, besides the interest. Touching this debt the Secretary makes the following recommendations:

"The Secretary of the Treasury recommends the establishment of a sinking fund to anticipate the payments of the certificates of stock issued under the authority of the acts of 1842 and 1843.

"The present time is propitious for laying the foundation for an anticipated redemption of the public debt, and for alleviating the burden of taxation.

"Prudence, justice, and duty, require that the annual charges upon the Treasury for interest upon the public debt be lessened and finally extinguished with all convenient and proper despatch, and that the burdens of taxation be lessened.

"The public debt to be provided for after the 1st day of January, in the year 1845, will consist of the debts assumed by the United States for the several cities in the District of Columbia, the two loans redeemable in 1853 and 1863, respectively, and such parts of the Treasury notes, old debt, and Mississippi stock, as shall not have been then presented for payment with the annual interest accruing.

"The interest upon the two loans amounts to the sum of $850,844 77 cents, until the 1st day of July, 1853, and after that to the annual sum of $500.633 21. The sum of interest from and after the 1st of July, 1845, to the 1st of July, 1853 on those two loans will amount to the sum of $6,806,718 16, and on the residue redeemable in 1863, to the sum of $4,818,015 02; together $11,691,773 25. The principal and interest on the two loans, if not redeemed before the times limited, will charge the Treasury with the sum of $26.967.891 48."

Hence it appears, that although there is now a surplus beyond the current demands of $7.000.000 and upwards; yet the Government owes a large debt, the principal of which amounts to more than $19.000,000, and that this surplus can be used, and if the powers that be, act wisely, will be used for the payment of this National debt

Prudence, and the bright example of those who have gone before us, dictate such a course as the first and most natural application of this fund. The President and Secretary advise it; and it is but a few days since the House of Representatives by a vote of 105 yeas to 68 nays, laid upon the table the joint resolution for the payment of the fourth instalment, introduced by Mr. Davis of Kentucky; thus signifying a laudable determination to use the public funds for the legitimate objects of the government. But such a disposition of the moneys of the Federal Government, does not accord with the views of the party in power in North Carolina.

A national debt presents no cause of alarm to a *modern whig*. It is one of the fundamental articles in his political creed And I trust that I shall not be considered harsh or uncharitable, in imputing to the friends of distribution here, a settled purpose to press the passage of these resolutions, with a hope of thus obtaining the means to meet the liabilities of the State, and thereby relieve this Legislature from the weighty responsibility of taxing the people to pay the Corporation debts of desperately insolvent Rail Roads, the favorite bantlings, (as I have demonstrated) of Whig nurture and support.

If, however, the Senator could succeed in getting the $477.919 39 cents, North Carolina's distributive share of the fourth instalment, (of which there is not the remotest probability,) what would it profit him and his constituents, or the State at large? Has the West been benefitted by the three first instalments? Where is the $1 433.757 39 cents already received on deposite, for the payment of which, when called for by the General Government, the faith and credit of N Carolina is solemnly pledged? It has been thus disposed of:

For redemption of State stock . .	$300 000 00
Subscription to Stock in Bank of Cape Fear	300.000 00
Literary Fund, (that is draining Swamp Lands) . . .	200.000 00
Internal Improvement fund, (investment in Wilmington Road) . .	533,757 39
Public Fund, (for building Capitol &c.)	100,000 00
	$1 433 757 39

More than one million of this sum, in the event that the Federal Government demands its payment, will have to be raised from the pockets of the people. I am for receiving no more, I disdain begging more. As the representative of a proud and independent constituency, I dare not convert myself into an alms seeker, lest I incur their scorn and derision.

Mr. Speaker, I have yet to learn in what part of the Federal Constitution is to be found, the power to borrow money for distribution, or to tax the people to raise money for that purpose? There is no such power given, no rule laid down by which to take and distribute money from the Public Treasury. There is a rule given for raising revenue—if by direct taxes, it must be according to the ratio of representation; if by duties, they are to be fair, equal and uniform. Congress can only raise money to defray the expenses, or pay the debts of the government. But if the power was undoubted ought it to be exercised? Ought Congress to borrow money, create a national debt, to be discharged by taxes levied directly or indirectly upon the people, in order to enable the States to engage in works of internal improvement and to establish common schools? All this is too palpable to escape detection, the veil that covers it is too thin, he that runs may read.—It is the doctrine against which the Democratic party have been warring time immemorial. It is the old banner of federalism and national republicanism again unfurled. The scheme of dividing the surplus is to be pressed, in connexion with a distribution of land proceeds to create a pretext for continuing the present abominable tariff The Federal Treasury must be plundered in order to produce a deficit, which is to be supplied by an onerous tariff upon all the prime necessaries of life.

The money when distributed goes to the States in their corporate capacity, it never was designed to reach the people's pockets. But the tax which is to supply its place, will fall with unerring certainty upon the farmer, mechanic, and laboring man

We of the South ask that the present tariff may be reduced to the wants of the government economically administered; and as often as we make that demand we are met with the declaration that it is necessary to pay the national debt Now that a small surplus has accumulated under its operations, instead of applying it to the extinction of this debt, we are urged to petition Congress for it, to pay the debts of the Rail Roads.

Mr. Speaker, the policy of connecting the State with works of internal improvement, is one which I can never favor. I believe it to be wrong in principle, and dangerous in practice. But when the unholy union has been consummated, (though it be by Whig hands,) I am the last man in the community who would be willing to shun the responsibility of providing for the cost, by casting the burden of payment upon the Federal Government. To do so, would be to make the Federal Government the tax gatherer, and the State Governments the tax consumers—thus removing one of the greatest and most salutary checks upon prodigal expenditure, and at the same time aiming a vital blow at the sovereignty and independence of the States. Ours is a government, whether State or National, in which, the people rule. It is supported by the people in peace, and defended by them in war. The Government belongs to the people, and not the people to the government. How strange then that under such a government, there should be found a large party advocating the imposition of heavy burdens upon the people, in order to raise money for distribution to the same people, diminished too by the cost of collection and distribution. I submit to the Senate whether such a policy be wise or just, whether it be consistent with the theory of our Government, or suited to the character and genius of our people.

In the course which I have marked out for myself on these resolutions, I may stand alone, but if I do, I have peace within, and the proud consolation of knowing that I stand now where the able and faithful representative (Dr. Hall) of noble old Edgecomb stood in 1836. Upon the question of the reception of Philip's gold, he alone of the whole republican phalanx stood firm, resisted the gilded bait, fought the fight and kept the good old Republican faith.

Democracy in Texas.—At a recent political meeting at Galveston, convened for the purpose of organizing a Democratic party, one of the volunteer speakers gave it as his opinion that no person could be a true Democrat who had not paid all his debts in the United States and who owed a cent in Texas.

Lynchburg Republican.

From the South Carolinian.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS. IN THE UNITED STATES.

Our people are the most gullible in the world, and we can scarcely fancy any class who are so easily duped as newspaper readers generally. The press in a great measure controls public opinion, and any and everthing which creeps into a newspaper is swallowed by some one, without reference to the subject matter which is discussed. To all these apparent inconsistencies, we have but little objection, because we know that our nation is composed of a population who act from impulsive causes. But we cannot allow the circulation of notorious and flagrant misrepresentations to pass without calling the attention of our readers to them. We last week gave our views upon "American Newspapers with British principles," and we now propose to overhaul a certain *British* journal, purporting to be purely a commercial paper, published at Liverpool, in order to convey the latest commercial news to its patrons in the United States—a paper which is supported exclusively by the subscriptions obtained in this country, and which has outraged its claims even to commercial confidence, by its recent foul, lying, and disgraceful attacks upon the President and the questions now at issue between Great Britain and the United States. Does Willmer & Smith's Times, imagine that it can convert its Democratic Merchant readers into secret allies of Great Britain? Does it ever dream that what is medicine for sick Whiggery in America, will also become an emollient salve for Democratic consciences? The low scribbler of that paper, seated upon his goosequil throne at Liverpool, must be in a happy state of pleasing and self-appreciating delusion, when he fancies that he is the exponant of British policies and principles to America; and when he dashes his silly vituperations into the faces of his commercial readers in America, we can assure him that he attacks the wrong wing of Republicanism. Did he think that the following paragraph taken from his paper of the 17th ult., would make Republican Merchants tremble:

"The mooted point—the Oregon—is not generally believed to be worth fighting for. It is not a point which appeals to national pride, or prejudice, or power. Every one feels that this little island has territory enough, and colonies, and subjects, which own its sway in every part of the habitable globe, that plume themselves on their identifications with the British name, without measuring lances with a kindred people about a few thousand miles of a barren and profitless wast. No. The sentiment which has taken deep root in the public mind of this country which pervades all classes, and sects, and shades of opinion, and unites them as one man—refers not to the value of the territory in question, but to what they conceive to be the arrogant, overbearing, bullying style with which the opposite claim is advanced. It is with a spirited people as with a spirited animal—if you drive, they resist, if you lead they may concede. Mr. Polk must be a crude judge of human nature, or he would not have put forth, in his inaugural address about the Oregon, sentiments which were not merely uncalled for and out of place, but which sneered at, and may be said to have hurled defiance at the British claim. We say nothing now as to the justice of the claim: all that we aim at is to account for the extraordinary unanimity which exists on this question—an unanimity so surprising, that if we do go to war about it every hand will be held up, *every purse will be opened, every arm will be stretched* to sustain it, and bring it to a speedy and triumphant issue."

A beautiful state of feeling indeed, to be indulged in by a "*spirited people,*" whose pluck is compared to that of an *animal.*" We have always heard of *John Bull's* surly obstinacy, but we never expected to see the charge of *Jackasstrical stupidity*, brought home to the British nation by a British Editor, and the United States will assert but one privilege when ever they "*open their purses and stretch out their arms to sustain*" their flimsy title to Oregon, and that right will be, to drive them from our shores to the quick march of disastrous defeat. Her fleets might cripple our commerce, and the commercial interests of the United States would suffer during the continuance of a war with England, but we never would experience the miseries which usually attends the attack of an invading foe in other countries. We have resources of every kind which would quickly supply every moderate want of humanity in the United States, and England would find our ships as strong and our fighting men far more numerous than she did in past days, when she miscalculated our weakness. "The Times" proposed the following interrogatory to American Whigs:

"Hasty men are generally obstinate men. *The President has committed himself—will the Republic sustain him?*"

To which the Picayune nobly says:

"What do you answer? Aye, is the reponse of every proud-hearted man. Aye, and body and soul upon the issue. The conductors of this journal are Whigs, every one of them, and we claim some right to answer in this behalf. The ballot boxes contain the substance of American differences in political sentiment—the cartridge boxes of Whig and democrat are filled from the same powder mills and lead mines, and are used in the same field and on the same side."

How can the American subscribers to this piratical sheet tolerate the abuse heaped up in a nonsensical manner upon the head of the President, which closes with the following:

"These advantages have been cast to the winds; and nothing appears to remain but mutual concesson, or the settlement of the question by the strongest arm. Here, again, the evil genius of the President confronts him. The temple of Janus is closed—we are at peace with the world. Our Indian empire is consolidated—our colonies in China are progressing. The British Exchequer is full to repletion—its navy is in admirable trim. Our steamers sweep every sea; our means of transporting troops, whether from Europe or from Asia, were never more complete or more perfect. There never was a period in the history of this country when it was better prepared for war—never did a question exist, not on its abstract merits, but because of its concomitant swagger, on which less diversity of opinion prevails, and with heart and soul would the *dernier resort* be entered upon and pursued."

"*Mutual concession*" indeed. We have no concessions to make, we have none to ask, save an abandonment by the British government of its shadow of title to that portion of Oregon which belongs to us. Our people have taken a stand on this question which they intend to maintain. Not because the President has made a proper assertion of our right in an address which may not properly be regarded as an official act, but because when that intimation of right was uttered and the Lion tongue of England assailed us, the whole nation from one end to the other answered that call and determined to support right and justice. A charge is made against the President that he did not fully comprehend the importance of the grounds which he took, but we do claim for him, a perfect acquaintance with the extent of its importance, and know the feelings which prompted him to assume a position which has done more to irritate the Tory feeling which still lingers in America than any other action which he could have taken.

But to return to the paragraph in question. Why does England levy an income tax in time of peace if her treasury is replete to overflowing and abundance? She will have to feed and clothe her starving paupers before she can rely on their strength to assist her in what would be a fierce, bloody, and protracted war. We wish her to come strong, when she comes to fight, for the United States only desire, should she thrust himself into a war with us, to give her a whipping which will satisfy her for a century, and which can easily be done

Read the following extract:

"With any country but America, war with all its newly acquired horrors and improved instruments of destruction, would be fearful, yet speedy. But with such a line of coast on the Atlantic, and the barren waste in dispute on the Pacific side, it must, in the nature of things be protracted. Possession of the Oregon by an armed force would, of course, be the first, and the destruction of the Atlantic cities on the seaboard the second object of British annoyance.—But we pause, and sicken at the bare idea of evils so appalling, and yet so apparently immediate, resulting from the language of a hasty and intemperate man, raised, unexpectedly, to a position in which his capacity for making mischief appears to be the only capacity of which he has yet, in the opinoion of the Britishers, given any proof."

To which the Picayune replies as follows:

"Now, we ask, if this Willmer & Smith's European Times is not a nice paper for our merchants to support. If the article from which we have published the above samples was extensively circulated through the United States, and considered a just exponent of British opinion and British feeling, the wives and daughters of the Republic would take off their garters and trounce their husbands and sweethearts with them, if they said peace within their hearing. Surely the conductors of that journal must have a contemptuous opinion of their mercantile readers on this continent to speak such language to them—an opinion that will be measurably sustained if they do not grow sicker at his disgusting sheet than he professes to be at the contemplation of the havoc England is going to make of our cities and seaboard. The cities that will be burned during the war, should one be declared, will be funeral pyres that will consume invading foes—and the country that is to be laid waste will be made fat with foreign blood."

AN INCIDENT.

Not long since at a table less than a thousand miles from this place, some hopeful young soap locks were anxious to show to a few ladies present how perfectly they united the puppy and the traitor, and in imitation of the John Quincy Adams school of patriots, were eloquent in deprecating a war with Great Britain. *They* would not fight in a quarrel about Texas or Oregon, not they! It would be brought on by locofoco folly, and the locos must manage it. Besides, we were not able to fight Great Britain, the most powerful, the most magnanimous, the bravest, the best government of the world! She would whip us; and they would not regret it. We had *no* government here, and they had rather be under the British government at any rate than locofoco rule. We had no men, said these *things*, to oppose to the invincible and disciplined troops of England. She would land her forces and over run the country without opposition

A daughter of revolutionary sires sat and listened to this puppyism till her patience was exhausted. "No," said she, "Great Britain nor the world combined can overrun this country If there are no *men* to meet her and fight for their country, the American *women* will take arms, and *they* will be sufficient to protect the soil Washington and Jackson made fatal to British invasion!"

The soap locks looked as though they suddenly remembered that their mothers might be anxious about their being out—*Vicks. Sentinel.*

From the Illinois State Register.

INTERESTIMG INCIDENT.

Everything that relates to Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, and the friend of his country, is of deep interest to the American people. And although the incident we are about to relate is, in itself, of no great interest, it becomes so to us in consequence of those connected with it.

At the Nashville convention of August last, we visited the Hermitage (only twelve miles distant) in company with Judge Douglass of this State, and some other of our fellow-citizens. The Hermitage was crowded with people from almost every State, who had been invited thither by the venerable patriot on the day succeeding the convention.

Governor Clay, of Alabama, was near General Jackson, who was himself sitting on the sofa in the hall of his residence; and as each person entered, Governor Clay introduced him to the hero, and he passed along. When Judge Douglass was thus introduced, General Jackson raised his still brilliant eyes, and gazed for a moment in the countenance of the judge, still retaining his hand; "Are you the Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, who delivered a speech last session on the subject of the fine imposed on me for declaring martal law at New Orleans?" asked General Jackson.

"I have delivered a speech in the House of Representatives upon that subject," was the modest reply of our friend.

"Then stop!" said General Jackson. "Sit down here, beside me! I desire to return to you my thanks for that speech. You are the first man that has ever relieved my mind on a subject which has rested upon it for thirty years. My enemies have always charged me with violating the constitution of my country, by declaring martial law at New Orleans; and my friends have always admitted the violation; but have contended that circumstances justified me in that violation. I never could understand how it was, that the performance of a solemn duty to my country—a duty which, if I had neglected, would have made me a traitor in the sight of God and man, could properly be pronounced a violation of the constitution. I felt convinced, in my own mind, that I was not guilty of such a heinous offence; but I could never make out a legal justification of my course; nor has it ever been done, sir, until you, on the floor of Congress, at the late session, established it beyond the possibility of cavil or doubt. I thank you, sir, for that speech; it has relieved my mind from the only circumstance that rested painfully upon it. Throughout my whole life, I never performed an official act which I viewed as a violation of the constitution of my country; and I can now go down to the grave in peace, with the perfect consciousness that I have not broken, at any period of my life, the constitution or laws of my country."

Thus spoke the old hero, his countenance brightened by emotions which it is impossible for us to describe. We turned to look at Douglass. He was speechless. He could not reply; but convulsively shaking the aged veteran's hand, he rose and left the room. Certainly General Jackson had paid him the highest compliment he could have bestowed on any individual.

GOOD NEWS!

A letter received by the steamer, from an American friend in Bremen, dated May 30, gives us the following agreeable intelligence. We place high confidence in his opinion—for he is a man of discriminating judgment and fine talents, and has made Europe an politics his study. His mind always takes a wide range over the vast field of observation, and arrives at conclusions, by a close scrutiny of passing events:—*Enquirer.*

"The Oregon excitement has passed away.—There is nothing whatever to apprehend from war with Great Britain. The joy which is manifested every where at the prospect of continued peace satisfies me most conclusively, that Great Britain will never be induced again to take up arms against us.

Fearful Loss.—It is computed that there has been consumed by fire in the United States during the last few months, property to the amount of $12,000,000!

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

CHARLES FISHER,

Of Rowan.

☞ The Rt. Rev. L. Silliman Ives, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of North Carolina, will preach in Charlotte, on Thursday, 17th July next.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

We understand Mr. Fisher, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, will address the people of Union county at Monroe, *on Monday* of their ensuing County Court, the 7th day of July. He will also address the people of Cabarrus at Concord, *on Tuesday* of their Court, the 22d July. On Saturday the 26th July, he will address the people at *Edward B D Sloan's*, in the upper part of this County, and *on Monday*, the 28th, he will speak at Charlotte, being Monday of our County Court. We presume Col. Barringer will accompany Mr. Fisher at these appointments. We hope he will, for we wish the people to hear them together.

☞ We are requested to say, that a public meeting, without distinction of party, will be held in the new Courthouse at Charlotte, on to-morrow, at 2 o'clock p. m., to render some public mark of respect to the memory of General Andrew Jackson. Let there be a full meeting—the occasion calls for it in the name of patriotism.

THE RAIL ROAD DEBTS.—COL. BARRINGER.

We hope the people generally of this District will peruse carefully the speech made by Mr. Jeffreys, of Franklin county, in our last legislature. It will there be seen to what an extent the State is in debt on account of the Rail Roads at Raleigh and Wilmington—what the State *has* paid for these corporations, and what she will yet have to pay. What do the people think of these startling facts? The State in debt over *a million of dollars*, with a bankrupt treasury, and borrowing money to pay the debts of these bankrupt Rail Road companies!—These facts we think must make the people begin to wake up. If not, they will be apt to wake up when they come to pay the taxes necessary to get the State out of debt.

And, we would ask, what benefit have the people of this congressional District received from these Rail Roads? Have they benefitted this part of the State a dollar? Our money has been taken and given to the stockholders of these Roads, and we will have to be taxed to pay these debts, while they receive all the benefit, and we none. Is this justice—or, rather, is it not downright injustice—robbery? And we imagine the people of this District, of either party, would be unwilling to vote for any man for any office, who was instrumental in fastening these debts upon the State, to make rich a few Stockholders about Raleigh and Petersburg and Wilmington. Would they not? We think we hear every unprejudiced man answer yes! Then how can you vote for Daniel M Barringer, the very man who did the work, more of it than any other in the State?

The history of these Rail Road debts were so fully set forth in an article written by the Editor of this paper in 1841, when Col. Barringer was a candidate against Mr. Caldwell, that we shall now make an extract from it, remarking that the facts here set forth were not denied by Col. Barringer or his friends, as they could not in truth be. Here is the extract:

The Act incorporating the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, made the State a subscriber in the said company to the amount of *six hundred thousand dollars*, three-fifths of the whole Stock. But the State was not to pay the subscription of *three-fifths* until the individual Stockholders had subscribed and *paid in* the whole of the *two-fifths*. But, from what motives the People must judge, the Board of Internal Improvements, of which Gov. Dudley was President, paid in the whole amount of the State's subscription (six hundred thousand dollars) before the individual stockholders had complied with the law, by paying in their last instalment. Consequently, when the Road was finished, the individual Stockholders having failed to comply with the law, the company found itself in debt upwards of *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.*—they had been sued, judgment obtained, and the Road about to be executed and sold. Under these circumstances, the Company applied to the State for an additional loan of three hundred thousand dollars.

Now, we maintain (and we think every true friend of economy will concur with us) that the only prudent and safe policy was, to say to this new applicant: The State has already given you six hundred thousand dollars; you have failed to comply with your part of the contract, and thereby brought yourself in debt. If, with this gift of *three-fifths* of your whole capital from the State, your project is so miserably profitless as to have so soon become so deeply and inextricably involed in debt, it would be useless—it would be the height of *folly* for the State to expend upon it three hundred thousand dollars more, thereby sinking *nine* instead of six hundred thousand dollars.

But, no, no, says, Col. Barringer, and the whole Federal party in the last Legislature;—the State has already given the Road *six hundred thousand dollars*;—notwithstanding this liberality, the Company are now in debt and the Road about to be sold, therefore, we will give what they ask, *three hundred thousand more*, (thus hazarding the loss of nine in place of *six* hundred thousand) and take a mortgage on the Road, and a bond binding the individual property of the Stockholders, to secure the State against loss. Now, what does this *mortgage* and *bond* amount to? Why, a Road, in operation for more than a year, the revenue from which has not been sufficient to pay expenses and get the company out of debt, is mortgaged to secure the State for a debt of three hundred thousand dollars! The bond binding the property of the Stockholders amounts to

ing; for, it having *twenty* years to run, what will be the consequence?—the road will by that time be worn out and useless, and the Stockholders will have nothing to do but to *transfer their property*, and leave the State to whistle for her nine hundred thousand dollars, or be involved in an interminable series of law suits!

But the appropriation to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is still more outrageous. This Road is owned almost entirely by citizens of Virginia, and Raleigh;—the State was no Stockholder in it, but imprudently loaned the Company in 1838, *five hundred thousand dollars*. The Company was reported *insolvent* by, we believe, a Committee of the Legislature;—the Stock was not worth *twenty cents* in the dollar, because the revenue did not even pay expenses of repair, &c. For the first loan the State had taken a mortgage on the Road, and a bond to bind the property of the Stockholders. But, upon examination it was found that this bond was defective, and a perfect dead letter. How, then, did the Legislature act upon this application? Why, Col. Barringer himself, as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to grant them the additional three hundred thousand dollars. This bill was defeated, as was also a second of a similar character. But on the last night of the session, he helped to hurry through the Legislature a bill giving to the Company what they asked for,—three hundred thousand dollars, and took as security another mortgage on the Road, and a bond to bind the property of the Stockholders. Let the reader understand this case. For the first five hundred thousand dollars loaned the Company, the State had a mortgage on the Road and a bond binding the property of the Stockholders;—this bond being defective, the Legislature gave the Company a GRATUITY of *three hundred thousand dollars* to comply with their first contract; for, the State now has just precisely the same security for the *eight hundred thousand dollars* that she had before for the *five hundred thousand*, to wit: a mortgage on an insolvent and worthless road, and a bond to bind property which ought to have been bound before, and which, when the bond falls due, may never be found! Was there ever such bungling legislation seen? But, says Col. Barringer, the State is safe at least for the *interest* on the money loaned to the Raleigh and Gaston Road.—How? Why, the act granting the last loan, sets apart a sinking fund from the PROFITS of the Road of some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars a year to pay it, and the Company are not allowed to declare a dividend until the debt is paid! Wonderful precaution! when the Company *never have*, and in all probability *never will* be able to declare a dividend, from the fact that the income will not pay the expenses and cost of repairing the Road!

Is this not a most shameful squandering of the People's money? Here is the round sum of *six hundred thousand dollars* which Col. Barringer helped to lavish upon two Rail Roads, (one insolvent and the other deeply in debt)—and we again ask, what will it benefit the People of the State at large?—Not a copper. We may be thankful if we are not *taxed* to pay it up. And this Col. Barringer calls liberality!—acting for the good of the State! He may pretend to think so, but we apprehend the People of this section of the State will not.

Now, we say these facts were never contradicted by Col. Barringer, because we stated nothing but the truth. On the contrary, he justified his course in the premises. He then said to the people that the State was amply secured for what it had loaned to these companies and for what it had gone their security; and that *it would never loose a cent by them!* This is the ground he took. Did he deceive the people, or did he not? Will he now tell the people they *have not* lost by these Roads, and that they will not yet have to pay for them over *a million of dollars?* And where is the money to come from? We have already paid *ninety thousand dollars*, and had to borrow that. Must we keep on borrowing, and thus keep on building up a debt on the people, that is never to be paid? Or, shall we tax the people and pay it off? These are questions for serious consideration. North Carolina was out of debt until she was involved by Col. Barringer and his friends in the legislature; and the people will never have tasted the ripe fruit of this legislation until they come to pay the taxes necessary to liquidate these Rail Road debts.

But, the reader may ask, how came Col. Barringer to be so active in favor of pensioning these Rail Road companies on the State? He was a Western member whose constituents were not to be benefitted by these Roads, but to the contrary, were opposed to them in every sense of the word. This is a question for the people to solve. But it is well known to his fellow members from the West, that had it not been for Col. Barringer's influence and active exertions, these loans never would have been made to these companies. Indeed, that made in '41, was twice defeated; but just the night before the close of the session, when several of the opponents of the Bill had left for home, Col. Barringer got it up again and had it passed. This was adding trickery to injustice. The Rail Road clique about Raleigh could not pass the Bill themselves, but if they could get Col. Barringer, a western member of great influence, to take the lead, they knew others would follow, and they could get what they wanted. The wires were set in motion, and Col. Barringer did the work and involved the State heels-over-head in debt.

And now, groaning under these State taxes imposed by Col. Barringer, the people of this District are called upon to send him to Congress, where he can fasten upon them his system of tariff plunder, and make them groan still louder. Verrily, he seems to delight in loading the people with taxes, and to see them sweat and hear them groan.

QUÆRY.

Have the people of this District observed in the proceedings of the last Congress, that on nearly every political question upon which our member, Col. BARRINGER, voted at that Congress, that he voted with John Quincy Adams, and his followers? The list almost invariably runs thus—"Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Baker, BARRINGER, Barnard," and then so on to Giddings, Schenck, &c. Now, we feel mortified to see the member from the old Mecklenburg District invariably voting in such company. The man who agrees with Adams & Co., in political sentiment, is an unsafe guardian of the rights of southern men. And if he did not agree with these fanatics, why does he vote with them?

THE DROUGHT.

This immediate section of country is now in the midst of the severest drought we have had for years. There has not been rain enough here to wet the ground thoroughly since the 8th of March last.—The consequence is, that our farmers have the prospect of making alarmingly short crops of corn, and their crops of Oats have almost entirely failed. We regret too, to see that this drought is general throughout the Southern country. Milling has become a serious matter, when to get grinding, we have to go from 25 to 40 miles, to the river Mills. We have no dread of a famine, however.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

The annexation of Texas to the Union must be viewed by every southern man as of vital importance, not only in a local, but also in a national point of view. And although we now have hopes that all danger of its failure has passed by, still there may yet be difficulties thrown in the way of its accomplishment. By the proclamation of the President of Texas, which we publish to-day, it will be seen that the official announcement has been made to the Texians, that Mexico has agreed to a treaty acknowledging their independence, provided they will refuse to join the American Union. And it is evident from the tone of Jones's proclamation, that he is in favor of this treaty with Mexico, and opposed to annexation. Here is a new difficulty thrown in the way, though we hope the Texian Convention have before this agreed to the Resolution of our Congress.

But cannot our people see, in the means used to bring about this Mexican treaty of acknowledgement, the dangers which have encumbered this question? How, and by whom was it obtained? By the British Minister, and through secret and stealthy intrigues! Why did the British Minister thus busy himself in a matter that concerned Texas and the United States alone? Did the people of Texas ask him to interfere in their behalf? That is not pretended. No, his whole object was to defeat the United States in getting Texas into the Union, that England, who in effect owns Mexico, might also get control of Texas, abolish slavery there, and thus lay the foundation of her future operations to excite a servile war in the southern States. That was the object. And what do we see? These intrigues aided and abetted by the President of Texas, in defiance of the well known wishes of the people of that country, and winked at and applauded by the federal whig leaders in the United States!

By the news from Texas, we hope all these devices of the British Minister, the President of Texas, and our own abolition federalists, will fail; but we tell the people the danger is not yet certainly past. The question may have to come before our Congress again at the next session;—and we ask the friends of annexation in this District, if they are willing to send Col. Barringer to Congress to again oppose Texas coming into the Union? If we lose Texas now, she will go over to Great Britain—that is acknowledged on all hands—Col. Barringer will not deny it. Then we would be surrounded on all sides by British territory, and our commerce liable to be cut up and destroyed at every moment by this great enemy of our republican institutions. The southern States would stand between two fires—the abolitionists of the north, and Great Britain on the south, and her speedy ruin inevitable. With these dangers staring us in the face, can any southern man with a clear conscience vote for a representative in Congress who is opposed to annexation? O, says Col. Barringer, I am in favor of getting Texas by *treaty*, but not by joint Resolution. Will the people be humbugged in this way? Why did he not so vote at the last session of Congress? He voted right to the contrary, and we have his votes to show.

On the 27th of January last, the vote was taken in the House of Representatives on Milton Brown's Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the Union. The vote stood yeas 120, nays 98. Among the *nays* is the name of D. M. BARRINGER right among John Quincy Adams, Abbott, Baker, Giddings, Schenck, and other abolition federalists. Recollect, this Resolution was offered by a southern whig.

This Resolution went to the Senate, where it passed, after being amended on motion of Mr. Walker, so as to allow the President, if he thought best, to accomplish annexation, "*either by* TREATY *to be submitted to the Senate*, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress." These are the express words of the amendment. When it went back to the House for concurrence, how did Col. Barringer vote? Why, we find him in the same company of Adams, Giddings, Abbott, &c., *voting against it!* Here we find our member voting against acquiring Texas by law, and then voting against acquiring it by treaty;—and now, when he wants to be re-elected, and finds the people are all in favor of having Texas, he tells them he, too, wants Texas, but we must acquire it by *treaty!* We repeat, why did he not throw in his mite to acquire it thus at the last Congress, when he had a chance to do it?

We want no such friends of annexation in Congress. We must have Texas—the people demand it, but to get it we must send only such men to Washington as will VOTE for annexation—not such as will be for annexation before the people, and then go to Washington and collogue with Adams and the enemies of the south and friends of England, to defeat a measure upon the success of which hangs our destiny as a people and a nation.

☞ Suppose the American people would be silly enough to adopt Col. Barringer's notion in relation to the annexation of Texas, and say to Texas, we withdraw our proposition for annexation by joint Resolution; we must knock on the head all we have done, and do the work by treaty. What would then be our prospect of success? We had a treaty once agreed to by Texas;—that was rejected by Col. Barringer's own party in the Senate, who then said—this is not the way, you must do it by *law*—by Joint Resolution of the two Houses of Congress. Well, that has been done;—now these federal sticklers say that is unconstitutional. Let us recall that, and again propose a treaty to Texas, as Col. Barringer would have us do and what would she say to us? She would indignantly spurn us, and say—we made a treaty with you: that you rejected. We were about to agree to your joint Resolution: that you have withdrawn;—Mexico has agreed to acknowledge our independence if we will not join your Union, and England offers us any terms to form an alliance with her against you. We have rejected these offers all along for our love for our native land and our devotion to republican principles. But you have trifled with us, and we will join your ancient enemy, and you must bear the consequences. Texas would be lost to us forever, and an enemy be planted on our border that would rive asunder our Union in less than ten years. We ask any man if this would not be the inevitable effect of taking the course Col. Barringer now suggests? Is he not, therefore, as he was in the last Congress, the worst enemy we have to annexation? Could the measure be defeated so effectually in any other way?

But suppose Texas would agree to form another treaty with us, Col. Barringer very well knows it would never be ratified by our Senate. Every federalist in that body would, as they did before, vote against it, and as it requires a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty, its defeat would be certain.

We understand Col. Barringer's move on this question. He sees the people are opposed to his course in Congress on it; and to keep them from looking into his votes, he wants to raise a new issue, and talk about that. But he shan't humbug in that way. He is an enemy to annexation, as much so as is old Adams. He has voted against it in every shape in which it has been presented to him, and will do so again, if he is re-elected.

THE CANDIDATES.

Col. BARRINGER is the federal candidate for Congress in this District. We say the federal candidate, for he has always ranked as a federalist, and we believe does not deny being such.

On the other hand, the Democracy present as their candidate CHARLES FISHER, a tried republican of the old school. There is a wide difference in the political views of these two gentlemen, and here are some of the questions on which they differ:

Col. Barringer is in favor of re-establishing the national bank, that unconstitutional engine of corruption and fraud. Mr. Fisher is opposed to this. He views a Bank as unconstitutional, dangerous and corrupting in its tendencies, and as giving the rich sharper and speculator a chance to get rich without labor from the hard earnings of the people.

Col. Barringer is in favor of a protective tariff—of levying taxes upon every other branch of industry to "protect" the manufacturer. Mr. Fisher says this is unconstitutional and wrong. He is in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and of collecting no more money from the people than is necessary for an economical administration of the government.

Col. Barringer is opposed to the annexation of Texas. In this, he sides with England and the abolitionists, just as the federalists of old did when Louisiana came into the union. Mr. Fisher says we must have Texas—that she originally belonged to us, and was fooled away by John Q. Adams. That the acquisition of this Territory is necessary for the safety and protection of the southern States, and for the continuance of our glorious Union. In this he takes the side of America against England and the northern Abolitionists and federalists.

Col. Barringer is in favor of abolishing the veto power from the Constitution. Mr. Fisher says, lay not violent hands on that sacred instrument;—let us preserve it as it came from the hands of our revolutionary fathers, as the ark of our political salvation.

Col. Barringer is in favor of internal improvements by the federal government—a system which takes money from one section of the country and spends it in another—making one section rich at the expense of another. To this Mr. Fisher is opposed. He says such legislation is unconstitutional and oppressive.

There are other questions on which these gentlemen differ; but these, we think, are sufficient to prove Col. Barringer a federalist and Mr. Fisher a democrat, even if they were not by a long public life, known to be such. Now, which will the people have to serve them?

THE OREGON BILL.

At the last session of Congress, our readers are aware that a Bill passed the House of Representatives of Congress, providing that notice be given to Great Britain of our desire to abrogate the joint occupation by the two governments of Oregon Territory, and to form a territorial government there for the protection of American citizens. Our right to that territory "is clear and indisputable;"—it is fast settling up with citizens of the United States, who are calling for the protection of our government against the oppressions and outrages of the British companies located in Oregon. The passage of this Bill, then, was demanded by every consideration of patriotism and national honor, as well as by justice and right to our own citizens. Would any true American have opposed it?

The vote on the passage of this Bill in the House of Representatives was 140 *for*, to 59 *against* it—and where, reader, do you suppose our representative, Col. Barringer, was found? Among the Massachusetts abolition federalists voting against the Bill! Of the 59 nays are Abbott, Adams, Baker, (three Massachusetts federalists and abolitionists,) BARRINGER, &c. Nice company for a Southern member to be found in. Now, why did Col. Barringer vote against this Bill? Did he want Great Britain to continue to hold and occupy territory clearly belonging to us—or, was he afraid if we asserted our rights, that we should draw down upon us the wrath of the British lion? If the territory is ours, which no one disputes but Great Britain, why not take possession of it? Why not protect our citizens who have settled there? Must we wait until Great Britain sees proper to go away and give us possession? That she will never do; and we shall never get possession of our rightful territory if the people send to Congress such men as Col. Barringer, who collogues with John Quincy Adams to thwart their own government and subserve the purposes of our ancient foe, England.

☞ We should have received by this time some news from the Texas Congress, which met on the 16th ult., to act upon our proposition for annexation; but on Wednesday, there was no mail at all received from the South at the Post office here.

Cotton.—The last arrival from England shows a farther decline in the price of Cotton of ½ pence. This is enough to create a fall of 2 cents in the pound here.

BEAUTIES OF BANKING.

The following article will explain the principles upon which Banks are conducted in the northern States;—and our Banking system in the South is but little better. Yet, this is the system advocated by our federal whigs, and by them upheld. What a beautiful system it is to enable the crafty speculator to get rich from the hard earnings of the laboring man. He is very kind to loan money which he never had, and draw interest upon copital which was never in existence, only as certificates of Bank stock! But here is the article—it is a description of "Free Banking" in New-York:

"*Beauties of the Banking System.*—The financial article of the New York Morning News gives the following account of the manner in which *free banking* is conducted in that city.—The owner of a small capital, $5,000 or $10,000, purchases stock and deposites it with the Comptroller, who issues an equal amount of circulating bills, with these bills more stock is purchased, and the operation is repeated until some fifty or sixty thousand dollars of stock are deposited, and an equal amount of bills in circulation as money. These latter are suffered to circulate at a discount, and are redeemed by the promisor or his agent at one half or five eights discount. The profits of this redemption pay the whole cost of the operation, and leave the proprietor in the full enjoyment of $70,000 of New York 6 per cent. stock, or $4200 per annum. This he calles *furnishing a currency*. After those of Boston, the New York Banks are thought to be the safest in the Union.—How long will they retain this reputation, when they are detected in such tricks of ledgerdemain as the foregoing?"

☞ *Honors to Gen. Jackson's memory.*—We have never seen so general an expression of mourning upon any occasion, as comes to us from every quarter of the Union in tributes to the memory of Gen. Jackson. His death has been felt as a national calamity of the sorest character. In New York a grand funeral procession has been arranged, in which Ex-President Van Buren and Gov. Wright were to take part, and the Hon. Benj. F. Butler to deliver an oration. In Washington, the Hon. Geo. Bancroft has been appointed to deliver an oration, and the Hon. F. H. Elmore has been appointed to the same office in Charleston. Everywhere, the public mind is marked with the deepest tokens of mourning.

☞ We observe by the last Raleigh papers, that *Dr. Robert C. Bond*, federalist, has come out for Congress in the Halifax District, in opposition to Mr. DANIEL. In the Raleigh District, *J. H. Haughton*, fed., has also come out in opposition to Mr. DOBBIN. The Democracy of these Districts, if true to their principles, have nothing to fear from this opposition.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 18th ult.

FROM TEXAS—IMPORTANT.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The steamship New York arrived here yesterday afternoon from Galveston, which place she left on Sunday last, the 15th inst. President Jones has issued another Proclamation, announcing the result of the negotiations that have been conducted by Capt. Elliott with the Mexican Government.

Capt. Elliott came passenger in the New York, perfectly content, it may be presumed, with himself for having produced confusion in Texas as he did in China.

We proceed at once to lay before the public this third Proclamation of the President. How many more are to follow we cannot trust ourselves to guess. His Excellency has got in the vein, and they may succeed one after another to the "crack of doom," like the spectres of of Banquo's issue to the vision of Macbeth, unless they are cut short by the *vox dei*—which in this regard signifies the voice of the people.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Executive is now enabled to declare to the people of Texas the actual state of the affairs with respect to Mexico, to the end that they may direct and dispose them as they shall judge best for the honor and permanent interests of the Republic.

During the course of the last winter it reached the knowledge of the executive, from various sources of information (unofficial, indeed but still worthy of attention and credit) that the late and present Government of Mexico were disposed to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with Texas by the acknowledgement of our Independence, upon the understanding that Texas would maintain her separate existence. No action, however, could be taken upon the subject, because nothing authentic was known until the month of March last, when the Representatives of France and Great Britain near this Government, jointly and formally renewed the offer of the good offices of those powers with Mexico for the early and peaceful settlement of this struggle upon the basis of the acknowledgment of our Independence by that Republic.

It would have been the imperative duty of the Executive at once to reject these offers, if they had been accompanied by conditions of any kind whatever; but with attentive watchfulness in that respect and great disinclinations to entangling alliances of any description, or with any power, he must declare, in a spirit of justice, that no terms or conditions have ever been proposed by the two Governments in question, or either of them, as the consideration of their friendly interposition.

Maturely considering the situation of affairs at that time, the Executive felt that it was incumbent upon him not to reject the opportunity of securing to the people of this country, untrammelled by conditions, a peaceful, honorable and advantageous settlement of their difficulties with Mexico, if they should see fit to adopt that mode of adjustment.

Thus influenced, he accepted the good offices of the two powers, which with those of the United States, had been previously invoked by Texas, and placed in the hands of their Representatives a statement of conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace, which he declared he should be ready to submit to the people of this country for their decision and action as soon as they were adopted by the Government of Mexico. But he emphatically reminded those functionaries for the special notice of their Governments, that he was no more than the agent of the people; that he could neither direct, control nor influence their decision; and that his bounden duty was to carry out their determination, constitutionally ascertained and expressed, be it what it might. Our Representative at the courts of France and Great Britain, in addition to the task of strengthening the friendly dispositions of those Governments, was also especially instructed to press it on their attention that if the people of Texas should determine to put an end to the separate existence of the country, the Executive, so far as depended upon his official action, must and would give immediate and full effect to their will.

The circumstances which preceded and led to an understanding with Mexico have thus been stated, and the people, speaking through their chosen organs, will now determine as they shall judge right; but in the meantime, and until their pleasure can be lawfully and constitutionally ascertained, it is the duty of the Executive to secure to the nation the exercise of choice between the alternatives of peace with the world and Independence, or Annexation and its contingencies, and he has, therefore, to issue the following proclamation.

Whereas authentic proof has recently been laid before me, to the effect that the Congress of Mexico has authorized the Government to open negotiations and conclude a treaty with Texas, subject to the examination and approbation of that body; and further, that the Government of Mexico has accepted the conditions prescribed on the part of Texas as preliminary to a final and definite treaty of peace:

Therefore I, Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas; and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and Militia thereof, do hereby make known these circumstances to the citizens of this Republic, until the same can be more fully communicated to the honorable Congress and Convention of the people, for their lawful action, at the period of their assembling on the 16th of June and 4th of July next; and, pending the said action, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities, by land and by sea, against the Republic of Mexico, or against the citizens and trade thereof. In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed.

Done at Washington, this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five, and of the Independence of the Republic the tenth.

[L S]

By the President: ANSON JONES.

EBEN'R ALLEN Att'y. Gen'l, and Acting Sec'ry. of State.

Removals from Office.—Our whig brethern are uttering loud lamentations over what they term the proscriptive spirit of the present Administration. We seldom open one of their papers without seeing abusive articles under the imposing captions of "proscription," "the guillotine at work," "the beauties of proscription," &c. &c. as if no other President had heretofore exercised the right of removing and appointing whomsoever he supposed the best interests of the country demanded. We are no advocate for the removal of faithful and worthy officers merely on account of their political opinions—but if the President believes their removal will result in the public good it is for duty to do so. And where should he seek others to fill their places but among those who elected him to carry out certain principles in the administration of the government? And to whom could he look for a more cordial co-operation, than his friends? Certainly not to his opponents. We think too, that is decidedly bad taste in the whigs to complain—for wherever they *happen* to get the ascendancy, every democratic office holder, from the town constable or country post master to the highest officer within their reach has to "walk a chalk." We do not suppose that the removals in all departments, made by the present Administration, amounts to one half the number of post masters (3,600!) removed by Mr. Granger, during the short time he was at the head of that department.—*Camden Journal.*

DIED,

In this town, on the 23d ult., Miss ROSANNAH WILLIAMSON, daughter of the late Robt. Williamson, Esq., of Lincoln county. She also came to witness the decease of an elder sister, but that sister is still spared, while father and sister is gone to their final account.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1845.

A.
Samuel A. Allen, Dr. R. F. Andrews,
Ira Alexander, Elias C. Alexander,
Miss Susan R. Alexander.

B.
Austin Blake, Wm. A. Bell,
James Barnett, Robert Buckhannon,
Benjamin Brackett.

C.
Mrs. Martha A. Caldwell, Miss V. Q. Clark,
Messrs. Chum & Austin, Mrs. Harriet Cooner,
Hugh Callaghan, 2.

E.
F. Emmons.

F.
Andrew Flannigan.

G.
William J. Grainger, George A. Gray,
Samuel Garrison, Isaac Grier.

H.
Harrison Hodges, Mrs. Patsy Harrison,
Geo. W. Houston, Miss Sarah Hartt,
Matthew H. Hutchison, Alfred Hafner,
Isabel Henderson, J. J. Hayden,
John D. Hunter, James P. Henderson,
Daniel Harriss Robt. B. Hunter.

I.
Caleb Irwin.

J.
Ezekiel Johnston, Solomon I. Jordan,
Wiley Johnston, E. James.

K.
Hugh Kirkpatrick, Miss Elizabeth Keneday,
Samuel J. Karr, Collin C. King,
Robert King.

M.
Leander Moore, 2, James A. McNeely,
F. R. McDowell, Mrs. Pheba McGiboney,
Isaac Macguert.

O.
Nathan Orr, Egbert H. Osborne,
Robert Ormand.

P.
John B. Peacock, Washington Peacock,
William M. Porter, Mrs. Susan Parks.

R.
Jacob Rush, Pomeroy Reyley,
Mrs Jane Rives, Jonas Rudisill,
D. L. Ray, William R. Rankin,
Isbel or Rachel Robison.

S.
James A. Sadler, James C. Sloan,
Mrs. Elizabeth Scott.

T.
Miss Caroline S. Taylor, Martha Todd.

W.
Matthew Wallis, Esq., Mrs. Abbey Woodrough, 2,
David Weant, James Walker,
David Woodson, S. N. Weddington,
James H. Wilson.

Y.
J. A. Young.

A. McGINN, P. M.

July 1, 1845.

Executor's Sale.

ACCORDING to the last will and testament of John Dow, dec'd., I will expose to public sale at the late residence of Susannah Dow, dec'd., on Tuesday the eighth day of July next, the following property, to wit:

SEVEN OR EIGHT

NEGROES,

among which are ONE AGED MAN AND WOMAN, some

Likely BOYS and GIRLS,

TWO HORSE BEASTS, one EIGHT DAY

CLOCK,

ONE SIDE BOARD,

Two Beds, Household & Kitchen FURNITURE,

together with other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

W. H. McLEARY,
Surviving Ex'r. of John Dow, dec'd.

June 17th, 1845. 14-3t

POETRY.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

4TH JULY, 1845.

Yes, men are men throughout the earth,—
All feel equality of birth,—
And rising in the innate Fame
Of Nature, this great truth proclaim.

This *truth* has rang'd the world o'er,
At length it settled on our shore—
With whom?—who were the spirits bold
Who first its maxims did unfold?

Just peep at Mecklenburg, and you
Will get a peep at Freedom true!
"The Hornet's nest,"—the hornet's sting,
That first disturbed Britannia's King.

These *Hornets* did not wait until
Slow Delegates matur'd a Bill;
They said at once—"We will be free!"
And hence *our prior* Jubilee.

Yes, man is man.—We'll move again
Our native Freedom to maintain,—
We'll lead the van-guard as before,—
Contend like men—who can do more?
The Union *may be split!*—what then?
"*The Hornet's nest*"—produces MEN.

'Tis not to raise the mean,—the low,
That Liberty prostrates a foe;
'Twas not the *crosier* and the *crown*
That call'd her indignation down;—

Oppressions, in whatever form,
In Freedom's bosom rouse a storm;
Equality,—you know her well,—
Poises aloft her golden scale;

And should it "*kick the beam*"—oh then!
Resentment swells the hearts of men—
And Liberty, in ruthless gloom,
Consigns transgression to the tomb.

M.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

MODES OF PLANTING FIELDS.

Most farmers complain that they get but little compensation for tilling their lands. It is some what amusing to witness the process pursued by some farmers who have spent forty years in tilling the soil. First the plough is suffered to pass along without doing one-half its duty. Then the manure is divided; half is spread broadcast, and the remainder is doled out by the shovelful in the hill. Then a sturdy man uses a hoe and with half a dozen strokes scratches up earth enough to bury the corn and the manure in the hill.

But when planting is done in this mode, it is necessary to furrow or mark out the land each way, to enable the cartman to drop his shovelful of manure with accuracy. This marking or furrowing is done with a horse and plough, a man and a boy accompanying them. Two or three hours are thus spent with this team, with a man and a boy, to make furrows to put the corn and the manure in.

Here is a double course of manuring for an acre, when a single course will usually give a better harvest and put the soil in better order for the succeeding one. It ought to be borne in mind, that it is easy to spread out thirty loads of manure per acre, after it has been carted on and laid into heaps, as to spread half that quantity, for the heaps are twice as near each other and the manure is not to be thrown but half as far.

We know it is objected that more manure will be required to spread over the whole ground, and that corn and potatoes will not be so forward when the manure is thus spread. But it is certain that on warm soils we harvest quite as good crops by spreading as by putting in the hill, and we always find labor less and the land made better.

The other day we saw a man planting a field that had been ploughed nicely last fall. It was green sward, and he spread all his manure over the surface before harrowing. He then harrowed the ground thoroughly and mixed his compost manure intimately with the soil. The whole surface was smooth as a carrot bed. He now took a wooden strike that had two wide teeth in it, and with his horse he marked out the rows, two at a time; then he dropped his corn by passing across at right angles with these rows.

Here not one-fourth of the time that was required in the mode first described was taken to mark out the rows. The ground was mellow, and a single hoeful of earth and manure, well mixed was sufficient to cover the corn. Two acres may be thus planted while one could be done in the first named mode.—If the man who drops the corn has an accurate eye, he may plant the acre without marking it out with a strike or plough either. We prefer to drop without marking out beforehand when we wish to have rows in only one direction.

POULTRY.

Warmth, with freedom from damp, is the great secret in the care of fowls. Their food should be frequently changed, and green food ofted mixed with their meal, shorts or brand. Indian meal and molasses and warter will fatten poultry faster than any other food. Cinders should be sifted for them to roll in, which will free them from vermin, and they should never be without a supply of clean water for drinking.

Never give them warm or hot food, which causes them to become crop bound. Hemp and buckwheat, or wheat occasionally are good stimulants.

So far as food is concerned, every farmer's wife throughout the country knows what is proper. One great danger arises from their voracity of appetite inducing them to eat too much of food too nutricious for their delicate digestive organs, whereby they become sickly, or what is commonly called crop bound. Simple as the remedy for this evil may appear, it is somewhat difficult to put in practice where large numbers are fed together.

As regards attention to cleanliness, and their other common wants, such as regularity of feeding, and an abundant supply of pure water, nothing need be said; they can scarcely live, certainly not flourish, without these necessary requirements being strictly attended to.

Under, however, the best arrangement, and the greatest precautions used against their various ailments, many will perish. It is a truth, however, that almost all the diseases of poultry arise from atmospheric causes.

With respect to medical treatment, applied to the disease of poultry, but little regarding its efficacy is known. The nostrums and mode of treatment adopted throughout the country, together with the greater part of what has been written upon the subject, is a farrago of nonsense and absurdity. If shelter, warmth, food and cleanliness, congenial to their habits, will not preserve them in health, but little reliance can be placed on medicine.

The best food for chickens, until three or four days old, is eggs either stale or fresh, boiled hard and cut into small pieces. After which, meal wet up, and hominy dry. As they grow older, the feed should be varied, and they should have more or less green food, like lettuce, cabbage, endive, &c., chopped fine and mixed with their meal;—and loppered milk and bonny clabber is most excellent. Cold boiled potatoes, fresh meat, crust of bread soaked, and many other things thrown to the pigs, are excellent and profitable food for all kinds of gallinaceous fowls.—*Miccle's Treatise on Poultry.*

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.

Cucumbers and melons for pickling, may be planted till the twelfth of July. New land lately cleared from the forest, is best for vines, if it can be had; next to this a piece which was the last year in sod and planted with corn or potatoes, is to be preferred. It should be of a medium state of richness and dryness, a better crop, so far as our experience goes, being more generally obtained from such land, than from that which is extremely rich. Make the hills seven or eight feet apart. A very common error is to make them too close, so that the vines have not room enough, and they smother each other. Hog manure that is pretty well rotted, or that which is in a green state, well mixed with muck and leached ashes, will do well. The manure of pigeons and hens is also excellent, but is very strong, and should be mixed with double its bulk of loam or muck. Dig the holes for the hills so deep that a peck at least of manure, may be put in without coming above the surface of the earth, level it off and plant the seed. To provide against the bugs and worms, it is best to plant a large quantity of seed. If there is twelve to fifteen plants to a hill while they are small, no injury will be done; but they should be thinned to no more than three, just before they begin to run, and have got well out of the way of insects.—*Cultivator.*

CONCENTRATED MANURES.

We have frequently referred of late to the importance of gathering and saving manures—a subject to which it is impossible that the attention of our farmers can be too frequently or loudly called. By the term concentrated manures, we mean all those substances which contain great powers of vegetable enrichment and fecundation in a small bulk. Of thoese, crushed bones, or bone dust, we consider the most valuable. They have long been favorably known, and the theory of their operation is now well understood both here and abroad. In Great Britain alone, the importation of bones amounts annually to more than *eight hundred thousand dollars*, and it has been asserted by the agricultural journals of that country, that her grain crops have been augmented more than *sixteen millions of bushels* by the application of this manure alone. They operate with an immediate effect upon the crops, and impart a powerful and lasting fertility to the soil.—*Maine Cultivator.*

FRUIT TREES.

An excellent mode for preventing young fruit trees from becoming hide bound and mossy, and for promoting their health and growth, is to take a bucket of soft soap, and apply it with a brush or cloth to the trunks from top to bottom.—*Boston Cultivator.*

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1845.

Susan Cline, *vs.* John Cline, Elizabeth Cline, Mathias Cline, Moses Cline, Jacob Cline, Edmund Cline, Sophia Cline, Sarah Cline, and Wilson Cline.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Cline and Jacob Cline are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in Charlotte, N. C. notifying the said Moses Cline and Jacob Cline to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead to said petition; otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be granted and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, *Kiah P. Harris*, Clerk of our said Court, at Concord, the 3d Monday in April, 1845, and the 69th year of our Independence.

KIAH P. HARRIS, Clk.

May 29, 1845. 12::::6w
Printer's fee $6.

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95-1y

State of North Carolina.

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Lee Osborne *vs.* Wm. Godfrey and others.

Sci Fa to subject Real Estate,—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wilson Godfrey, Jas. G. Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Wm. Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with Wm. Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thos. W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osborne,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd. his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, should not be sold to pay the above Judgment, intererest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty ninth year of American Independence.

7-6w. $7. HUGH STEWART. c. u. c. c.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m-fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, C. S C. D.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-

December 9. 1843.

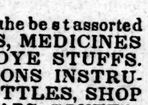
Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Charlotte Drug Store.



JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59--F

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

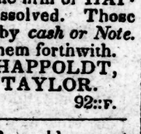
J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::F.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93-1y

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,



STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88---F

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91F.

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

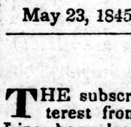
all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 F

BUTCHERING.



THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for the patronage he has already received, and informs them that he expects to continue

BUTCHERING

during the summer as long as he can get stall fed cattle, as he intends to offer none but what is first rate. He also expects to make arrangements for a supply regularly from the mountains, and such only as are of the first quality. He hopes by his endeavors to please, to ensure a liberal patronage.

JOHN RIGLER.

June 3, 1845. 12-4w.

☞ Persons getting Beef, must settle every Saturday or pay cash when the Beef is taken.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::1y.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON or about the 21st day of March, 1845, I executed a note of hand to Absalom Sherrill, of Catawba County, North Carolina, for nine hundred and twenty dollars, or thereabout. The public is cautioned against trading for said note, as it was obtained without any consideration whatever. I am therefore determined not to pay it to any person.

WM. NEILL.

May 23, 1845. 11:::3w

Notice.

THE subscriber in wishing to withdraw his interest from the Camden and Gadsden Stage Line, begs leave to offer for sale his Stages and horses on moderate and *accommodating* terms.

To an enterprising and energetic proprietor, this will afford a very profitable investment.

Those wishing to purchase will please communicate by letter or otherwise to

JAMES McEWEN

Camden, June 2, 1845. 13...3w.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen A Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Excc'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4,1845. 204 1year

Dr. D. Jayne's

FAMILY MEDICINES.

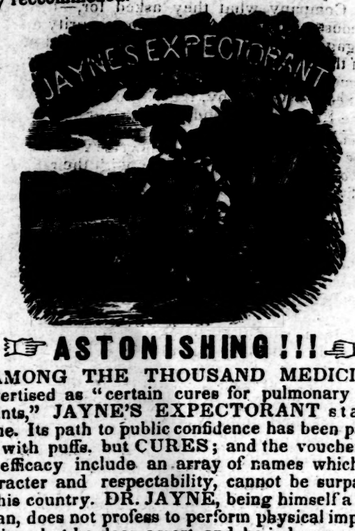
THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity through out the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no amily should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

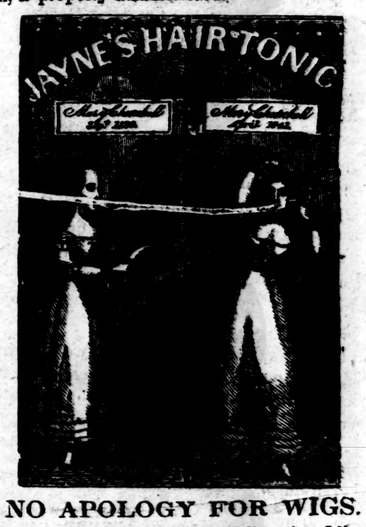
Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
" Hair Tonic	"	$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edtire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are severally reccommended.



☞ ASTONISHING!!!

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs. but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.



NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S Carminative BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenhteery. Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, find the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.

June, 1844. 62-